



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

5:15, 16, 30; 9:14-15; 10:10-12, 16-27, 33-34; 11:10-12:6. The "Comments" cover about 175 pages. In this rather continuous discussion the author aims to reach the popular reader, and wisely relegates to footnotes questions philological and archæological, as well as some points where there is a sharp conflict of views. It is quite sufficient to say that we are rarely in doubt as to the author's position. The frequency of quotation from Delitzsch, Cheyne, Duhm, Orelli, Dillmann, and G. A., Smith, shows that the author has industriously and, as a rule, wisely, made use of the means at hand to produce a work both up-to-date and popular. Caution is apparent on almost every page, but we question the wisdom of presenting as yet so many of the unproved positions of Duhm too often with assent. Again, in his recommendation of works on Isaiah for his readers he makes special mention of Cheyne's *Introduction*, a book designed not for the popular reader at all, but for the specialist only. Aside from his sympathetic strains for the most advanced hypothesis on Isaiah, Professor Mitchell has done a useful piece of work. With its full indices it will be of value to every popular student of the prophet Isaiah. The book is printed in large type on thick, too thick, paper. PRICE.

The Holy Land: Its Geography and History. By TOWNSEND MACCOUN. New York: Townsend MacCoun. Two vols. \$2.00.

Most students of history are acquainted with the author's *Historical Geography of the United States*, as well as his *Historical Charts*, and it will be unnecessary to inform them that the work has been done not only well, but from a practical point of view, with an eye to study and teaching.

In Volume I there are fifty maps faced with brief descriptions in which all the physical features of the country are very carefully presented in their relations to biblical history.

In the second volume an even larger number of maps and charts are arranged facing a descriptive text, showing along with the physical characteristics of the country, its political divisions from the earliest until modern times. In addition, there are a number of charts of Jerusalem, maps of the journeys of Paul, and several half-tone reproductions (the least effective and valuable portions of the book) of views of scriptural places. In addition, each volume has chronological charts and indices of all sorts.

As the volumes are of a convenient size, and on the whole seem to be

compiled from the latest and most trustworthy authorities, the work is to be heartily recommended.

There is no work of the same cost which presents so much information in such usable shape as does this. For bible classes and such persons as desire to study biblical history thoroughly they will be found especially valuable.

S. M.

Reasons for the Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. By REV. ISAAC GIBSON. Introduction by REV. WILLIS HATFIELD HAZARD, PH.D. Philadelphia: Jacobs & Co., 1897. Pp. 100, 8vo. Price \$0.50.

Mr. Gibson's little book is worthy of unqualified praise. The reviewer knows of no work which sets forth more succinctly, clearly, and forcibly the main arguments for the modern critical hypothesis in regard to the origin of the Hexateuch. It is not technical and scientific, in the sense of being a reinvestigation of the grounds of Hexateuchal analysis and a contribution to the development of criticism, nor is it popular, in the sense of appealing to the careless and superficial general reader. It is designed rather for those who have minds trained to follow a scientific argument but who lack time and special preparation to study a purely technical work. Books that are adapted to the general reader and that are at the same time scientific are rare, so that it cannot be doubted that this work will have a useful career.

The general plan of the treatise is, to exhibit the rise and spread of the critical theory of the Hexateuch in Germany, England, and America, to meet certain traditional and dogmatic objections to it, and to present the main phenomena, such as parallel narratives, discrepancies, and linguistic peculiarities, which demand the assumption of the use of documents by the compiler of the Hexateuch. Then a number of the more striking "doublets" are given in translation in parallel columns to illustrate the results of the analysis; and finally, the age, purpose, historicity, and inspiration of the documents are discussed.

One might occasionally take exception to the author's critical conclusions as, for instance, (p. 41) that Ex. 34, 10-28 is another version of "the ten words." This theory rests wholly upon an interpretation of Ex. 34, 28*b* which to say the least is forced. There the covenant that is mentioned is distinguished from the covenant just given by the appositive, "the ten words," which shows that the person who wrote is